

# The Sun

AND NEW YORK PRESS.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1917.

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Woman Suffrage To-day and Tomorrow.

The women who have won the right to vote in this Empire State of the Union are showing in the hour of their great victory that moderation of common sense which was to have been expected. We observe in no responsible quarter an attitude of hostility toward the preposterous idea that the next step for the protection or furtherance of the interests they hold dear should be the organization of a "woman's party," that is to say, preparation for future political division on the line of sex.

There could be no greater mistake than to suppose that the extension of the suffrage to those qualified citizens who have not previously possessed and exercised it involves a radical change either in the American system of transforming political opinion into legislative action, or in the relation of the woman as an individual elector to the public and private affairs of life. Nothing of the sort has occurred in the States where women have voted for many years. Nothing of the sort is going to occur in New York, where they have just gained the franchise. Least of all are we to expect an alignment permanently or even temporarily arraying men voters against women voters on the questions which concern both equally. Not more absurd would it be to expect that the millions of new voters who attain to suffrage every year by reason of age majority should consolidate their votes in a separate political organization; or that all citizens under forty years old, let us say, should constitute one party for unified action, and all citizens over forty another.

It is quite likely that the greatly hearkened women, here and elsewhere, who have already gained by the justice of their cause and by the ability of their proceedings the privilege of the ballot through an affirmative vote exclusively made in its composition will turn their efforts now to securing an amendment of the Federal Constitution which shall do for the whole union of States that which has been done in New York. This is bound to come, sooner or later. It will merely hasten the equalization of the suffrage by recognizing in the fundamental law that which either is or is to be an accomplished fact. It will come through just such legitimate activities as have won New York for the women, and not through the deplorable tricks of sensational millinery which some enterprising extremists have chosen to adopt to the detriment of the general cause. And while it is coming, more and more academic and inconsequential will seem the theoretical distinction between separate State action and accomplishment by means of Federal amendment.

During this further process of agitation and political action there will necessarily be a certain solidarity of the woman vote for organized effort on the main question. But on all other questions meanwhile, and on all questions after the final triumph in this respect, the votes of women will divide in the natural, healthy, sane and American fashion, according to individual interest or individual conception of duty, exactly as the votes of their brethren divide.

Will Washington Need the Warning?

Encouraged by the famous policy of public officials who in many communities have tolerated their lawlessness, the Industrial Workers of the World have aroused against themselves and their revolutionary organization a resentment that in a number of cases has expressed itself in violent acts of the most deplorable nature. Illegal evictions, lynchings and the like have occurred where citizens have despaired of adequate action by the authorities, the latest of these being the flogging, tarring and feathering of seventeen members of the society at Tulsa, Okla.

No word of defence can be said in behalf of the perpetrators of these deeds; but in condemning their conduct the ultimate cause of these outbreaks must not be forgotten.

They spring from the failure of weak and inefficient public officers to do their duty. They are founded in

the laziness or corruption that has created a privileged class of agitators in many towns, whose infractions of the law have been ignored, and to whom special licenses to destroy property and murder citizens has been issued. They occur because the civil officers charged with maintaining domestic peace and good order have betrayed their trust in the past, and invited by their tolerance for certain wrongdoers retaliation from those who did not receive the protection to which they were entitled. Exact and equal justice unremittingly practiced, suppressing violators of the law and guarding the rights of the lawabiding, would have made these painful incidents impossible.

The lesson distracted Russia sets for us is enforced by the lesson taught by the fruits of toleration extended to the Industrial Workers of the World. It is that lawlessness breeds lawlessness, that weakness begets violence, and that government that neglects its elementary and fundamental functions opens the door for disaster at home and abroad.

## Something for Nothing.

It is true that in the first seven months of 1917 the Eastern railroads gave the country increased service which raised their earnings by \$78,300,000; but it cost them \$117,000,000 more to do it. They were out of pocket \$38,000,000.

Mr. GEORGE DALLAN DIXON, vice-president in charge of traffic of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said on October 8 to the Traffic Club of the city of Philadelphia:

"Had the voice of the shippers who provide the vast bulk of the country's freight traffic prevailed in the last 15 per cent. case [May, 1917], the railroads would have received every cent of additional revenue for which they asked, and that with little delay and less question."

The railways received part of what they asked. They ask for the rest now. It is too late, however, for the full raise requested to do more than make up a part of their losses in the year's net earnings.

"I think the whole situation can be expressed in one brief thought," Mr. Dixon added, "and that is that those who use the railroads must save them. There is only one way—to let those who control our affairs at Washington know that you want good and adequate railroad service and are willing to pay for it."

If we are not willing to pay for it we need not flatter ourselves on getting something for nothing. We shall only pay in a different and more costly fashion.

## The End of Crowner's Quest Law.

The Court of Appeals has just decided that there can be no more coroners in Greater New York after New Year's Day.

In April, 1915, the Legislature, taking time by the forelock, enacted a statute providing that the office of Coroner in the city of New York should be abolished from and after the first day of January, 1918. As the act did not become effective, by its terms, until more than two years after its passage, it was not immediately subject to attack in the courts; but this fall certain citizens who desired to test its validity applied to the Supreme Court in Brooklyn for an order commanding the Board of Elections to print their names upon the official ballot as candidates for Coroner, just as though the Legislature had not assumed to abolish the office. They contended that the act of 1915 was invalid as being violative of the home rule provision of the State Constitution. There is nothing in that provision, however, to prevent the Legislature from transferring the duties performed by coroners to medical officers appointed by the Mayor, and the courts have so held.

The act of 1915 empowers the Mayor to appoint a Chief Medical Examiner, who shall be a physician skilled in pathology and microscopy. He in turn may appoint such deputies and assistants and scientific experts as shall be authorized by law. When a death from violence occurs in the city, or a suicide, or a death under suspicious circumstances, or a person dies who has not been attended by a physician, the police of the precinct are to notify the Chief Medical Examiner, whose duty it is, either personally or by one of his deputies or assistants, to take charge of the body and make an investigation of the cause of death and file a report of the same in his office, where it will be accessible for use in any subsequent legal proceedings which may be necessary. Autopsies may be performed by the Chief Medical Examiner or his deputies or assistants, whenever required to determine the cause of death; and they may administer oaths to such witnesses as they find it necessary to examine in the course of their investigations.

The new system thus established by the Legislature and approved by the courts puts an end to the "crownor's quest law," which has been a subject of ridicule since the time of SHAKESPEARE. As Judge CUTHBERT W. FORD says in the terse and lucid opinion of the Court of Appeals: "The Chief Medical Examiner acts without a jury, holds no inquest, renders no warrant of arrest. The ancient office is gone and the ancient duties have largely disappeared with it. Another method of investigating suspicious deaths has supplanted crownor's quest. No valid objection on constitutional grounds appears to the change."

The gravediggers' scene in "Hamlet" has immortalized the ridiculous

character ascribed to crownor's quest law, in the assertion of the first gravedigger to his companion that if a man goes into the water which lies before him he drowns himself, but he "drowns not himself" if the water come to him and drown him. "But is this the law?" asks the second gravedigger. "Ay, marry, let's crownor's quest law," the first gravedigger responds. All eminent Shakespearean scholars agree that this passage in the play must have been suggested by the suicide of Sir JAMES HALE, one of the Judges of Lady JANE GREY, who drowned himself in a river and whose case was productive of extraordinary and absurd legal subtleties, resorted to in order to prevent a forfeiture of his leasehold estates to the Crown. The question was whether he went to the water or the water came to him, and its discussion tended to bring the law as administered by coroners into general ridicule. As there was no report of the case available to SHAKESPEARE in his lifetime, MALONE suggests that he probably heard of it in conversation, which would show how widespread was the interest it excited.

Now that medical examiners have been substituted for coroners in the Greater New York and in Buffalo (where they have had medical examiners a long time), the remainder of the State may be expected to follow the example of its largest cities, so that ere long the corner, like the dodo, will be everywhere extinct.

## Liberty's Lenders.

There were 2,182,018 subscribers to the second Liberty loan in the New York Federal Reserve District, or 600,000 more subscribers than were secured for the first loan.

Over 16 per cent. of the residents of the New York Federal Reserve District bought second Liberty bonds, as against 11.5 per cent. who took first Liberty bonds.

On the basis of these and other figures we have presented to our readers it is possible to set a mark for the not distant future.

The third Liberty loan may reasonably aim at securing 15,000,000 subscribers in the country and 3,000,000 subscribers in the New York District.

It was denied at Tammany Hall yesterday that Mr. MURPHY had been picked for dictator of Russia. Mr. MURPHY expects to be very busy in New York for the next six or eight months, and cannot spare the time necessary for a trip to Petrograd.

State police like cyclone in town—Newspaper headline.

They broke up a few card games and arrested a few voters of the spoiled laws. If they had arrested a man for bootlegging their conduct would probably have been "volcanic."

If it is true as the evening newspapers say it is, that because of insufficient sleeping accommodations soldiers and sailors held up overnight in New York, the National Guard, waiting rooms, subway stations, and on park benches, Father KICKERBUCK will be apoplectic with wrath this morning, and after providing adequate and comfortable quarters for his fighting guests, he will make some of his sons and daughters smart for their neglect. We suggest that the old gentleman confabulate the officers of the uncounted relief and aid societies that waste their time writing to us for free advertising. The rooms that house those active typewriters are surely ample in capacity to hold all the Red Guards, the National Guardsmen, the National Army men, the sailors of the fleet and the marines who are under arms.

Political peace has been restored in Germany—Despatch from Berlin.

How Leader MURPHY must envy the Kaiser! The row over New York City jobs is just beginning.

Every politician in the State is willing to give the newly enfranchised sex anything it wants that will interfere with his present methods of doing business.

One of the leaders of the Fusion campaign declares that the amount of money spent by Mayor MURPHY's backers was "outrageous." We have noticed that any amount of money spent on any losing candidate is "outrageous."

The Berlin butter allowance has ceased to be an omen; the spreading of other things is more interesting.

The New Jersey concern, a recent applicant for incorporation, which purports a travelling grocery store, is hardly original, though its motor trucks packed with provision stores are hailed as a novelty. There have been patent cases in the courts since the dawn of history. Piled places of business, involving the two operations of selling and delivering goods, came as a luxury in their present form. But economy has its limitations. The travelling store comes too late to be generally useful; modern variety is too great, and besides, the telephone is a habit unbreakable.

Sweetness and light are to be curtailed in this town for the period of the war, though not necessarily in the sense MATTHEW ARNOUD meant.

An armistice would be just the interstices Germany seeks in the foe's armor.

The Bolsheviks have captured Petersburg, not Petrograd.

## WHERE THERE IS NO WAIT.

Kind Word for a Corporation Unaccustomed Thereto.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I suggest that "L. P." pay a visit to any of the stations of the R. R. T. subway on Broadway from Canal to Fourteenth street, or the Pacific street station, Brooklyn, and he will see the latest coin boxes on the market in use. There is no waiting in line (except if you want to get change at the change booth); just drop your nickel in and you are on your way.

New York, November 10.

## Stalking the Lesser Evil.

That St. Louis stops its ears to FREDERICK HEMPEL's voice and New England detects a Prussian accent in the Boston Symphony Orchestra as conducted by Dr. MEYER is hardly more than natural, for these are nationally prominent figures and equally prominent enemy sympathizers. In the way of injustice and unwarranted violence more is to be feared from the little local offshoots, such as the actor who in the hectic atmosphere of Billings, Montana, where a State official and a city official have been

deposed and a small tradesman was forced to kiss the flag.

One of the culprits was accused of pro-German utterances; another had refused to buy Liberty bonds; the third had destroyed a Liberty bond application blank. These offences were mild, and the offenders probably felt that they were within their rights. They are likely to feel as indignant as Americans or American Germans who have been badly used somewhere in Germany.

The punishment in such mild cases as these seems oppressively heavy as long as actual spies, who plot against the lives of American citizens, are left almost unpunished.

When the greater agents of Germany have been put out of the way it will be time to deal with the smaller. When the American traitors have been silenced it will be time to prosecute the German pro-Germans. Until then, at least, it will be unlawful and undignified to abuse any person because of natural sympathies passively expressed.

## Boats of the Sixties.

Two Walking Beams Seen in the South Ambrosy Service.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The Camden and Ambrosy Railroad had in the '60s a steamboat with two walking beams on its service to South Ambrosy. At this time the Wisconsin, Ben Jackett and Kil Van Kull ran to Elizabeth and Eport, as it was called, making landings at La Tourette House, Bergen Point. The Jesse Hoyt met trains at Port Monmouth for Long Branch, while the Naumhan and Keyport made excursions to the promised land of fish, oysters and apple Jack, Keyport.

One of the first boats in these waters with an iron hull, the Flushing, made that town her port.

The Nollie White, Stamford, Seawanhaka, Plymouth Rock, Traveller and Continental sailed the Sound.

The Maryland and the Hero took us to the fishing banks for a varied experience which sometimes divided our attention between the fish and the deep sea. The Thomas Hunt made the north shore trip to Staten Island, and the Shultz and John Faron ran to Fort Lee, Guttenberg and Pleasant Ward from Spring street.

THIRTIETH WARD, New York, November 10.

## Four Coasters That Spotted Two Walking Beams Each.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: There were four ships previous to the civil war, plying between New York and Southern ports, which had two walking beams. These were the Roanoke, the Jamestown and the Yorktown, which ran to Norfolk and Richmond, and the Champion, which ran to Charleston, S. C., before and after the war.

The Roanoke was captured after leaving Havana and burned off Bermuda. The Jamestown and Yorktown were seized and used as gunboats in Hampton Roads and on the James River by the South-erners and at the evacuation of Richmond were burned near that city.

JAMES M. GALLAGHER, New York, November 10.

## The Auction of Boat Tickets on the Newburgh Wharf.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: When I attended high school in Newburgh almost every scholar had his preference among the boats that passed daily. There were two lines—two boats each way each day. Each line had a separate agent and the two agents used to mount the boat and soap heads and in effect auction off the trip tickets to the assembled passengers on the dock while the two boats were in sight approaching. So it was no rare occurrence for one wishing to take the six mile trip to New York to buy for as low a price as twenty-five cents.

The four boats that I remember running were the Roanoke, Henry Clay, New World and Francis Saddy. The latter was "my" boat; that is, I contended it could beat all the others.

In the New York edition of the "Sun" the other day, the "Mary Powell," was one of the passengers who saw and heard the following occurrence, which shows the politeness of the captain and the presumption of the part of an unnamed lady then living at West Point. Just after the boat left the landing stage and was about to start its journey down the river toward the dock, and thinking she wished to get aboard she promptly signalled the pilot to reverse and put back to the landing. To reverse the pilot, the lady stopped toward the captain and putting five cents in his hand, she said, "Captain, will you please buy a graphic one of the new papers of the day for me and bring it up this afternoon?" And I think he did so.

A. WILSON, New York, November 10.

## Rise, Decline and Fall of the Sylvan Line.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Let me refresh the memory of your correspondent in regard to the Sylvan line. The Sylvan line, which ran from New York to the Sylvan Grove, was the slow one. There were four boats on that line. The Sylvan stream, the first or pioneer boat originally intended for carrying hay to the farms north of the Harlem River to Chatham Square, was the slow one. Then came the Sylvan Grove, a sister boat, and the Sylvan line was born. Passenger traffic grew, the farms up near Carmansville and Old Harlem flats began to be cut up into lots, the population spread on the East Side clear to the Harlem "guilt" that connected with Spuyten Duyvil. Then the line owners built the Sylvan shore, faster than the other two. The new boat, the speedy pet of the whole town north of Eighty-sixth street, was christened the Sylvan Dill.

In the '70s it was due to get on the outer deck on a summer afternoon and watch the Dill fly past the other river craft and catch the westward-bound still until the Mary Powell and her sister craft were launched.

Happy days, before the elevated put its tracks up to Harlem and knocked the crack boats into everlasting oblivion.

WILLIAM A. SCHYAM, New York, November 10.

## The London System of Reserving Good Seats.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: One remedy for the theatre's might be to adopt the London system, where, as you know, you can telephone to or go to any theatre and have the same opportunity to secure good seats at no advance over box office price as any of the theatre ticket agencies. So you may go to any of the theatre agencies and they will ring up one theatre after another and show you what seats are available until you make your choice. This service costs a premium of a shilling for each seat. The agency then gives you an order which admits you to your seats.

Here you pay fifty cents premium for each seat and if the play is attractive you may have to pay \$1.50 or \$2. People are becoming tired of being snubbed, but they do not object to paying the price paid a fair sum for service rendered.

THEATREGOER, New York, November 10.

## The Splish.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I want to endorse your efforts to have swift and unrelenting punishment for German spies.

At noon my daughter asked: "Papa, why do they ask us to have meatless and wheatless days while they allow the spies to run free and burn up so much food in Brooklyn and Baltimore?" How long would Germany put up with American spies?

For the sake of my boy with Pershing and the thousands of others in France keep after the spies until the firing stops in Belgium. See BOB FATHER, INDIANA, Pa., November 9.

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## Settlement Workers and Support of the War.

Tolerated Pacifism or Even Disloyalty Is Far Too Common.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: An appeal is made for settlement work. Were such laborers in the field, say at Hull House, Chicago, and in the New York East Side, as Miss Jane Addams and Miss Lillie, would devote their energies to impressing upon their clients the duty of supporting the great war which is being waged in their behalf, support of settlement work would be larger.

Though the Survey, the organ of social service, has nobly declared the "winning of the war" to be "the first question," many laborers are lukewarm or pacifists, and incidentally tolerate or practically encourage our resident Bolsheviks, who would foment chaos here, as they have helped to do in Russia.

ERVING WINCHELOW, New Haven, Conn., November 10.

## AND HERE'S A CAKE.

Not Hard to Make Sans Eggs, Sans Milk, Sans Butter—No Eggs!

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In these days of high cost of living an eggless, milkless, butterless cake will appeal to many if you will publish the enclosed recipe. It is not only cheap, but it's "awful" good. Try it and see if you don't agree with me.

I send the recipe and a cake to a friend for her birthday and she is making cakes and selling them.

SUN READER, NEWARK, N. J., November 10.

## ACUNT MARY'S BIRTHDAY CAKE.

In dear Aunt Mary, for your sake I send the recipe and a cake to a friend for her birthday and she is making cakes and selling them.

This eggless, milkless, butterless cake will never give a "tummy ache." To make this cake, use one egg and one cup of sugar, and one cup of flour. Take a pound of raisins (perfect food). Two tablespoons of fine fresh lard. Will make it soft and not too hard. Two cups of sugar, two of water. Will make it sweet (as you may oughter). To make it tasty, good and nice. Just add a little of this: Two tablespoons full of cinnamon. And one of cloves—and let it done. No, I'm not a fool.

You'll need a little pinch of salt. Then boil five minutes—night before. (Be sure it's not a minute more.) Now mix the recipe and let it stand. This eggless, milkless, butterless cake. Add four scant cups of best white flour. And bake it slowly just one hour. Wait! I forgot (I'm such a fool). You'll need a teaspoonful of soda. Ah! One thing more this cake favors. Lemon juice—just a few drops.

You see, Aunt Mary, it's "no great shakes." This eggless, milkless, butterless cake. It's just plain food, yet fine and hearty. And eat your own birthday party. So on this happy natal day. Come, get your fill. I'll not say nay.

## YOU HAVE BEEN SELECTED.

Jim Richardson's Enterprise Still Walks the Earth.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I was visited today by a young man who informed me that I was one of a selected number to receive the Richardson "Messages and Papers of Our Presidents." He had a very nice piece and spoke it all, even to the extent of telling me that the whole thing would cost me \$57.50.

I told him that some years ago I had read in THE SUN something to the effect that the Richardson enterprise had nothing to do with the Government but was a private enterprise.